The Dartmoor Prisoners.

ANNIVERSABY OF THE MASSACRE. anniving seamen who were incarcerated in the the prison at Dartmoor, and escaped the dreafful ater there perpetrated, observed the 38th anniver of the tragedy Wednesday night. They assembled ht o'clock at the house of Mr. J. Allen, Bowery, and to lay the foundation of an association which will call the attention of Congress to the claims which all, and the less wealthy particularly, amengst them, possess

less wealthy particularly, amengst them, possess so country for some national attention in their deparament. There were, present, Captain Benjamin, Lowis D. Clover, C. Knowies Crowley, Theodores, Hardenbrook, Deigle Ladd, Howard, and a good share of the venteran seamen. Shows was called to the Chair, and made a very at speech, which we regret we cannot give in full, to a retrospect of the seemes too vividly remembered the shots, the surpride of the prisoners, their grosms and death, and concluded by saying he enactment of the marder would ever remain at stain upon the excutheon of England." He udiated the idea that Shortland had the alightest given to him, for the issuing of such horrid orders two.

and reverence.

BMALL pre-ented the members with a relic of the high is the most interesting, both from the cirunce of the times and the man over whom it floated, that we have seen for a long time. The value of a will be understood from the letter which accom-

NEWARK, Feb. 21, 1853.

SAILORS' RIGHTS AND

NO IMPRESSMENT.

After the transaction of some business, the old men separated. We recommend their cause to the country's

Pather Gavazzi's Sixth Lecture. Father Gavazzi delivered his sixth lecture on Wednes-lay evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle, before a very arge and respectable audience. The subject of his lec-ure was Mariolatry and the Worship of Saints, especial-y of Saint Patrick. After his Italian address, he prooccoded to give his lecture in English. Why is the Virgin Mary wershipped? The Virgin Mary is worshipped because also to co-redeemer, co mediator, and all powerful in the Christian world. I find in ancient prophecy that Christ was called to fulfil his own work as Redeemer, but I never did read that the Virgin Mary was called to have mart in the redeemption. It is type away the Rishop. ake part in the redemption. It is true, says the Bishop (Villaneuve, that Christ paid the price of our redemp-ion, but the Virgin Mary subministered to him to enable tim to pay the price. And H. Buenaventura says, that tion, but the Virgin Mary subministered to him to enable him to pay the price. And H. Buenaventura says, that while Christ was suffering his peasion, Mary was suffering by compassion, and therefore she is co redeemer. Then, so were David, Abraham and Abel oo redeemers. We hear by the Prophet Isaiah, that Christ offered himself up of himself, willingly. But the sufferings of sacrifice of the Virgin Mary were limited, and insufficient to make her a so-redeemer. We respect her as the mother of Christmess more. I do not despise her. I like her because the Yirgin Mary is the poetry of Christians. What Christmejoys is the Scripture, the church now applies to Mary. We have the Virgin Mary free from original sin, as Arrist—living a life of purity, as Christ; and as Christ is to present, in beaven, king of all mankind, we have also, as queen of all mankind, the Virgin Mary. St. Signori says the Eternal Father gave to Christ the kingdom of untice, and to the Virgin Mary the kingdom of mercy. This is the division of the kingdom made, according to some of the holy fathers. I know but one mediator between man and God, and that mediator is Christ; and he is powerful, because he is now at the right hand of his Eternal Father, and mediates for us to everlasting. But here comes in the Romish theory, and says we seed another mediator between Christ and mas. Some rufflans here threw a couple of stones through one of the windows of the Tabernacle, which caused some excitament, but Father will hear the son—so that when Christ in not intended for me, only for the Tabernacle."] He mother of the three onthrough? Christ man and the father will hear the son—on that when Christ and mas. Some rufflans here threw a couple of stones through one of the windows of the Tabernacle, which caused some excitament, but Father will hear the son—one other when the son will hear the mother of the strength mary is all. This is the co-mediation of the Virgin Mary is sell. This is the co-mediation of the Virgin Mary is all. This is the co-mediation of th Fig. Mary is embjored. How do you prove that because the Virgin Mary of the mother of the Collection of Collection of

Pope and popery, believe me, you will also free your country from her degradation.

The Greenwich Street Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Edwards and Ald. Sturtevant and Peck.

APRIL 7.—An order was issued to Coroner Hilton yesterday, to show cause why he should not deliver up to the District Attorney certain letters in his possession.

Mr. Sanxey, counsel on behalf of Mrs. Melville, protested against the production of those papers, as being her private property and irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Hilton (coronor) said that on taking possession of the papers, he read them and found that they had no bearing on the case. He was called on by Mrs. Melville's counsel not to give them up to the District Attorney, and in accordance with the usual custom he had resolved to return them to the parties entitled to them.

Mr. Jas. T. Brady, who is leading counsel in the decree, asked the Coronor if any of the letters had reference to De Corn.

The Coronor replied in the negative, but said that in one letter, which he was willing to give up, there was reference to a person. Many of the letters were from the South to Mrs. Melville, before she was married.

Mr. Brady asked the District Attorney by what authority the letters of a lady, in a very delicate state of health, had been taken out of her room without any warrant. He, Mr. B., could not discover any law authorizing the taking away of papers even belonging to a party charged with the highest crime. He contended, at some length, that the District Attorney had ne right to interfere with the Coronor, and it might lead to very bad consequences if the presecuting officer were allowed to attend at inquests where the accused may have no counsel. If, for instance, he (Mr. B.) was charged with a murder in Broadway, where was the law authorizing a search in his house for his private papers to drag his whole life before the community? He submitted that he would be justified in repelling the search, even to death.

The District Attorney said these papers were ver

ing for the paper with the other, one of the pistols allyped from his grasp, and striking the other, was discharged, the ball from it entering his wife's wrist, and thence into her abdomen. She insmediately cried out that she was shot, and her hushand, after calling in a female acquaintance who lived in the same house ran for a physician. Coroner O'Donnell, yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the bedy. Several vitnesses were sworn, and all testified to the good character of Gallagher. He had lived in the neighborhood for upwards of twenty years, and was a hard working and peaceable man. He had been married to the deceased but about two years; and her brother, a lad about fourteen years of age, testified that that they lived happily tegether—he having been an inmate of the family since his sister's marriago. The neighbors also testified that they never heard them quarrel. The jury, however, deemed that he had been guilty of gross carelesanoses, in having loaded pistols in the drawer, and rendered the following verdist:—That, the 'deceased came to her death by the accidental discharge of a pistol, by what means to the jury unknown. The jury are unanimously of the opinion that the accident was the result of unpardonable carelesanes. We furthermore entirely exonerate John Gallagher from any charge of evil intent." Deceased was a native of Iroland, and 24 years of age. She leaves no children.

lent character. He was 28 years of age, and bearded in King, near Hudson street.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.

Corener Wilhelm Wednesday held an inquest at Ne 99 Allen street, upon the body of Charles Keller, a net of Switzerland, forty-six years ef age, who committed suiside on Tuesday evening, by taking an overdose of lauda num. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was a very intemperate man and, when under the induence of liquor, would abuse his wife and squander his money. He had frequently of late threatened to commit suicide, and on Tuesday afternoon carried his threat into execution, having just before had a quarrel with his wife relative to the rent of their place. As soon as the fact of his having faken poison was ascertained, physicians were called; but their services proved of no avail. A verdict was rendered according with the above statement.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatric—The excellent drama of "Rip Van Winkle" will commence the entertainments, with Mr. Burke as Rip Van Winkle; Miss G. Dawes and Mr. Fletcher will perform a pas dedeur, and the next feature will be the consciletta called "Ole Bull versus Vieux-Temps," Mr. Burke in his great character of Ebenezer Calf, with his celebrated song of "Independence Day." The amusementa close with the domestic drama called "Murder at the Hall."

The amusements close with the domestic drama called "Murder at the Hall."

Broadway Treatrage.—Shakspeare's beautiful production, entitled "Hamlet," will introduce Mr. Forrest this evening as Hamlet, a character in which he is very much admired; Mr. Conway as the Ghost, Barry as Horatio, and Pope as Laertes. Mad. Ponisi appears as Ophelia. and Mrs. Abbott as Gertrude. The entertainments will terminate with the greatly admired place called "To Parls and Back for Five Pounds."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The beautiful opera of "La Favorita" is selected for this evening, when Mad. Alboni will have a fine opportunity of displaying her great powers as a vocalist. Signor Salvi, the rich and sweet tenor, will also be at home in Fernando, Mariai as Baldassare, and Beneventano as Alfonso. No doubt the house will present a brilliant display of our fashionable citizens.

Burron's Theatre.—The same excellent selections which have always characterised the management of Barton, and which have contributed to put yeast sums of money in the treasury, seem still to be presented by manager Barton. To night he offers the excellent drama of "Paris and London," in which Placide, Barton, Dyott, Johnston, Miss Weston, Mrs. Skerret, and other eminent artists, will appear. The amusements will terminate with the "School for Tigers."

and a very great mayorice. Hance can be very study doubted to that the theatre will be crowded in every department, as Mr. Jones is in high esteem with the dramatic public. The pieces selected are "Pirarre," with Mr. Jones as Rolla. The second is the drama called the "Black Avenger of the Spaniah Main," and all will close with the amusing farce of the "Rough Diamond."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. Reynolds, an excellent comedian, who was attached to the Broadway theatre for many years, and was a great favorite, takes his benefit this evening. The fine old commedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," will commence the amusements, with Blake, Lester, Walcott, Reynolds, Rea, Miss Laura Keene, and Mrs Blake in the principal characters. The musical comedicts of the "Fet of the Petticoats," will conclude the entertainment. We hope Mr. Reynolds will have, what he richly deserves, a good benefit.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The bill of entertainment announced, for this afternoon and evening, comprises the athletic exercises of the Roman Brothers; the farces entitled "Allow me to Apologies," and the "Frish Tutor," tegether with the drama of the "Six Degrees of Crime," in which Mr. C. W. Clarke and Miss Mestayer will sustain the principal characters.

CHRISTY'S OFERA HOUSE.—Christy's band of Ethiopian delineators, advertise a well selected amusement for this evening. Christian's annual benefit will take place on Saturday evening next.

Woon's Minerians.—This popular company continue to be extensively patronised. Their performance for this evening, consists of many new songs, together with dancing and instrumental pieces. DR. VALENTINE.—The receipts of the Doctor's entertainments at Hope Chapel, this evening, are for the benefit of the New York Volunteers. He offers an attractive

Prov. HRIJER.—This popular necromancer continues to give his sorries mystericuses with much success, at 539 Broadway.

Owen's Alpine Rameles and Ascent or Mont Blanc This novel amusement is to be repeated this evening 500 Broadway. BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND .- This splendid

HANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.—This splendid painting is as attractive as ever.

J. C. Bernett's Bernett.—This gentleman, who is well known as treasurer at Burton's theatre, is to take his benefit on Tuesday evening next. We wish him an overfloxing house.

overflowing house.

Mr. Dempater, the popular ballad singer, will give a concert in Albany on the 5th inst. On the 5th he gave a concert in New Haven.

The new play of "De Soto" has been produced by Mr. Murdoch at the National theatre, Boston, and with much success.

Miss Fitzpatrick received a benefit on the 5th inst., at the Heward Atheneum, Boston.

Supreme Court-Pari First.

Supreme Court.—Part First.

Before Hou Judge Paine.

April 6.—George F. Neshilt vs. Stringer & Townsend.—This was an action for the amount of a printer's bill. The plaintiff printed a pamphlet written by F. H. Upham, purporting to show the illegality of the conviction of Professor Webster for the murder of Docter Parkman. Stringer & Townsend were the publishers, and sold about two thousand copies of the first edition. Another edition of 3,000 copies was ordered by Mr. Upham, at the request of the defendants. About the time of the publication of the second edition, Professor Webster made confession of his guilt, and injured the sale of the pamphlet. Both parties refused to pay the printer, and this action is brought to test the liability of the publishers. The case was tried once before, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict, which was set aside, and a new trial granted. The jury this day returned a verdict for plaintiff for full amount claimed, \$183.24.

Superior Court.

Chilled Ond.—The Superior Court had to adjourn yesterday, in consequence of there being no fire made in the court rooms, er any coals left in the City Hall to make one with. It is a great hardship that in a city like ours, the public business should be thus retarded by the neglect or carelessness of those whose duty it is to see that fuel for the public buildings is properly replenished when wanted. Constant complaints are made by jurors who serve in this court, of the disgraceful condition of the jury rooms, their total unfitness to put human beings in. The rooms are generally without fire, and are cold, darp and uncomfortable. We hope to see a time when all these things will be remedied. The sooner the better.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 7—6 P. M.
There was not much activity in the stock market this morning, but a slight improvement in prices was realized. At the first board Morris Canal advanced | per cent; Montgomery Mining, | Nicara-gua Transit, | Cumberland, | Phoenix, | Michigan Central, \$; Harlem, \$; Hudson River, 14. Canton Co. declined \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent; Parker Vein, \$\frac{1}{2}\$. At the second board the market was a little better, but the transactions were only to a moderate extent. the transactions were only to a moderate extent. Hudson River went up ½ per cent; Erie, ½; Harlem ½; Nicaragua, ½. Morris Canal remained without change. It is our impression, derived merely from the movements we have seen, that an improvement of some importance will, before the lapse of many days, be realized in this stock. The canal is open, and we believe in fine navigable order. Throughout the recent stringency in the money market, this was the steedlest stock on the list, and since the supply of money has become a little more

abundant, the improvement in the market value has been maintained. We may be wrong in our conjectures, but the tendency is decidedly upward. Nicaragua does not vary much from day to day, and the purchases on time, buyer's option, comprise the bulk of the transactions. This looks as though a strong party was making for an upward movement, and the firmness of prices strengthens the opinion. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer

of this port to-day, amounted to \$153,915 35; payments, \$70,261 12—balance, \$7.437,913 67.

The gross earnings of the New Haven Railroad Company for the month of March, 1853, amounted to \$60,555 41, against \$53,282 60, for the same month in 1852, and \$48,511 66 in March, 1851. Earnings

in 1852, and \$48,511 66 in March, 1851. Earnings in the first three months of 1853, \$161,182 49; same time in 1852, \$160,007 74.

Mr. S. Draper's regular weekly sale of stocks will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Friday.) afternoon, at half past 12 o'clock. Among the stocks to be offered are bonds of the Hudson

California Steamship Co., Chemical and Market banks, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; Hudson River, Panama, New Jersey, and Junction railroads, and Republic and Washington insurance companies.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of silver, from actions of the Union to the

of silver, from extreme sections of the Union to the Mint, Mesers. Adams & Co. have issued the following circular to cashiers of banks :-

ing circular to cashiers of banks:—

To the Cashier of "circular," issued by the Mint of the United States.

The price offered for silver is, if the coin be new, a fraction over 4 per cent premium on American, and about 5 per cent on Mexican dollars.

The great demand for change renders it desirable that you should forward the silver for any amount you may wish to obtain, at the earliest moment.

We respectfully suggest that you use our express as a medium for making the exchanges. Parties residing at points not reached by our express, can forward silver to our nearest office, marked to our care, using the caution to inform us by mail what line they forward by, and also designating by whom they wish us to return the coin. We shall make no charge for attending to your commissions, as we look upon the freight received by our express as a remuneration. Should you wish gold dollars, we can obtain them for you as fast as they are coined, in exchange for drafts on New York or Philadelphia.

The denomination of coins that will be first issued, are quarters, dimes, and half-dimes.

It appears, by official reports, that in the commerce of Shanghae, China, American tonnage exceeds that of any other nation. The number of

ceeds that of any other nation. The number of British vessels entered during the year 1852 was 102, with a tonnage of 32,700; while the American vessels entered were 71, with a tonnage of 40,365. The total was 76,900 tons, and the vessels 187, there being, besides American and English, French, Danish, Hamburg, Spanish, and Dutch. The tea exported from the port, during 1852, amounted to

57,695,000 pounds.

The first report of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company gives the annexed exhibit of its financial

condition, earnings, &c., on and up to the 1st of January, 1853:—

ERE AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD.

Capital stock of the company taken and paid up. \$600,000 lndebtedness of the company. 131,950 To which it is estimated it will be necessary to add, for additional rolling stock, extension of depot buildings, etc. 18,050

Making cost of the road and fixtures complete... \$750,000
This sum, it is confidently expected, is the extent it will be necessary to invest in the road until another track is wanted. The bridges are constructed for a double track and for the balance of the line a double track will not cost to exceed \$50,000, exclusive of the superstructure.

15.000

Leaving available on the 1st of July next.....\$54,680 Little more than sufficient to pay the 3 per cent inter-est on the \$150,000 of anticipated indebtedness and 8 per cent dividend on the stock. The gross earnings of this Company from July 1,

The gross earnings of this Company from July 1, 1852, to January 1, 1853, amounted to \$31,119. There have been charged to expense account, the past six months, for repairs, supervision, new work about stations and ballasting, \$23,689, of which about \$13,000 are chargeable to the two last items, and might with propriety have been charged to the construction account, thus making the net earnings for the past six months \$20,430, sufficient to have paid three per cent dividend on the stock. The Board, however, thought it better not to increase the indebtdness of the Company on account of the above. work, believing that the receipts for the above, work, believing that the receipts for the next six months, (including \$3,680 on hand, after paying the interest on the indebtedness of the Company up to the 1st of July, 1853,) will be sufficient to pay at least eight per cent dividend during the year commencing the 1st of July last, exclusive of the amount appropriated as above, making the net earnings for the year commencing the 1st of January last 11 per cent. This result, when it is considered that for five months of this time the road had no connection west, with a strong competition on the Lake, demonstrates that, under the most unfavorable circumstances, this road will pay large dividends.

The monthly earnings of this road, from January 1st to April 1st, 1853, has been as follows :--

January	Passengers	9.144	23
February.	Passengers	10,156	85 54
March	Passengers. Freights and malls, about	\$18,357 12,274 11,000	97

\$23,274 97 This road is only twenty miles in length, and is of the wide gauge. The increase of receipts monthly, it will be observed, is very large.

The Canadian government, having abandoned the threatened policy of retaliation, now proposes a reduction of duties, entering largely into the provincial revenue, and a re-arrangement of the canal tolls, with the view of offering a bonus on navigation via the St. Lawrence. It is proposed to allow goods going upwards, through the St. Lawrence canals, to pass the Welland Canal free, and to allow goods downwards, passing the Welland Canal, to go through the St. Lawrence free. The duties on re. fined sugar are to be reduced from 14s. to 10s., and on other sugars from 9s. to 6s. per cwt.; on molasses from 3s. to 2s.; and other articles in proportion. It

is supposed the measure will become a law.

The Lehigh Canal has brought down this season, to April 2, 8,507 tons of coal.

The Boston Journal gives the following informa-

The Boston Journal gives the following information relative to Lake Superior copper companies:—

Attention lately has been particularly called to the various copper companies, which are considered by those most conversant with these matters as the most promising investment. The abandonment of the copper mines of England and Australia has greatly enhanced the value of our own, and stimulated enterprise by the promise of large returns. It may be indeed said this promise is in the course of fulfilment. Pittaburg, (better known as the "Cliff Mine,") promises to increase its already large dividends. The Minnesots, principally owned in New York, has declared a dividend of \$30, the par value of the shares being \$22. Copper Falls, though they have laid an assessment of \$5, payable in May and September, to meet their necessary outlay, promises to be, in time, as productive as the Cliff—the yield will certainly be 100 tons this year. At a meeting of the Tottec and Farm companies, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to unite the two companies, under the name of Tottec Consolidated Mining Company, and re organize under the new charter laws of the State of Michigan. The nominal capital is \$500,000, represented by 20,000 shares, of which \$60,000 has been paid in. They have \$20,000 cash on hand to meet contingent expenses. The veins they have opened are among the most yielding in that region, and of the same formation as the Minnesota, being only six miles distant from the location of that company. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing:—William S. Thacker, Augustus Coburn, A. W. Spencer, Benjamin W. Balch Horatio Bigelow, Charles D. Head, E. T. Loring; Boratio Bigelow, Secretary and Treasurer.

The joint committee of the Legislature of Louisi-

The joint committee of the Legislature of Louisiana, appointed to inquire into the condition of the banks of New Orleans, have made the annexed de-

Payers Endorsers. Total.

Of the directors. \$69,783 27 \$33,425 08 \$133,208 35

Of the city banks to this bank. 204,677 06 103,711 85 308,388 91 Total.....\$304,460 33 \$137,136 93 \$441,597 26

No dividends were declared in June or December, 1834, June, 1837, or December, 1839; nor at any time during the years 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44, 45 or '46; nor in June, 1847, nor December, 1849.

The capital stock of the bank—33,164,000—is held as

ollows:—
16.741 shares, \$1.674.100, by non-residents.
14.899 • 31.489,900, by residents.
The liabilities of bank directors to this bank are stated

Total......\$441,852 81 \$329,750 73 \$770.803 45

The Bank of Louisiana.

The Bank of Louisiana shows even a more favorable exhibit of its operations. Its capital stock is nominally \$3,992,600; but of this \$1,200,000 is owned by the bank itself, so that the real capital is \$2,791,600, which is held as follows.—

itself, so that the real capital is \$2,761,600, which is held as follows:

15.119 shares, \$1,511,900, by non-residents.

12.504 "\$1,280,480, by residents.

12.000 "\$1,200,000, by the bank.

This bank seems to have been managed with more uniform prudence and success than any other in the city. It shows upon a capital of \$3,926,600, a clear dividend and ascertained profit of \$5,728,568 81, besides having purchased in \$1,200,000 of its own stock, which swells the profits to \$9,929,868 81, being about 250 per cent, in twenty-eight years, and sparing from their capital the means of eresting their magnificent banking buildings. The bank declared no dividend in July, 1837, July, 1842, and January, 1843, but it made extra dividends in January, 1847, January, 1850, and January, 1850. The regular and extra dividends for the last ix months have amounted to fifteen per cent—a proof of the enormous profits, at and extra diviousla for the sist six months have amounted to fifteen per cent—a proof of the enormous profits, attainable under the present close system of incorporated banking, and a powerful argument for the throwing open of this business to general competition.

The liabilities of the directors of this bank are stated than :—

Total.......\$396,483 23 \$402,684 38 \$798,167 61

Total.....\$418,202 \$255,228 \$668,430

of the business of the bank in New Orleans; is transacted through the branch in the Second Municipality, and that its loans, made through the branches, and particularly through the branches, and particularly through the the Second Municipality, are much beyond the line prescribed in the charter of the bank, for the proportion of business to capital, and also exhibit a large excess of the joint business of the parent bank and branches beyond the charter limitation. It is worth a particular remark that the branch in the Second Municipality has, upon an assigned capital of \$100,000, loaned to its own directors, and those of the parent bank, the sum of \$255,055, or two and a half times its capital.

The committee cannot leave this subject without at least alluding to grave questions apportaining to this institution, which have been much debated from time to time, but never judicially examined and authoritatively settled. Has the bank a right to erect, in the place where its own business is conducted, another bank under the name of branch, with powers as comprehensive as its own; "and with this, the consequent right of multiplying itself indefinitely in the same city?" Are the privileges which have been exercised under the act of 1800, in relation to the establishment of a branch at Baten Rouge, whereby the bank claims an exemption from the limitations imposed by its charter upon the loans made through its branches, lawfully claimed and exercised? Upon points of so much intricacy, the committee are indisposed to expresse positive opinions, but they have no hesitation is saying that there ought to be a judicial determination of those points. In what form it should be sought, it is not their province to poin out; but they insist that the construction of law ought to be rigidly made against powers so dangerous and license our limited.

The quantity of certain articles exported from the

The quantity of certain articles exported from the

Insist that the construction of the wogsit to be rightly made against powers so dangerous and license so unlimited.

The quantity of certain articles exported from the port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending April 1, 1853:—

Comencer of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending April 1, 1853:—

S. S. lumber, 29,415,381 feet; do. planed, 1,221 579 do.; river lumber, 90,000 do.; rough timber, 2,047,154 do.; staves, 122,569; shingles, 4,639,968; crude turpentine, 88,268 bbis.; rosin, 289,403 do.; spirits turpentine, 82,033 do.; varnish, 43 do.; tar, 18,083 do.; pitch, 6,567 do.; pine oil, 437 do.; rosin oil, 50 do.; cotton yarn, 2,646 bales; cotton sheeting, 2,228 do.; cotton waste, 166 do.; rag, 130 do.; ootton, 12,531 do.; wool, 143 do.; feathers, 36 do.; cleaned rice, 2,421 tierces; do. 645 bbls.; rough do., 45,943 bushels; peanuts, 65,791 do.; laths, No., 15; paper, 9 boxes; spars, No., 22; peas, 141 bushels; copper ore. 178 bbls.; old rou, 244 tons; wine, 13 bbls.; leather, 118 bundles; beef, 20 bbls.; pork, 27 do.; cotton bagging, 5 bales; becom, 4 hads, sheep skins, No., 2,865; flour, 1,016 bbls.; dried beef hides, No., 320; lead, 42 pigs; cotts, 10 bbls.; coad, 101 tons; corn., 6,836 bushels, cider, 1 bbl.; green beef hides, No., 150; whiskey, 9 bbls.; beat dost, of the stones, 7 boxes; bacon, 6 hhds.; hair, 1 bale; hogshead shocks, No., 260; treenalls, No., 5,500; wrapping paper, 245 bundles; rotes, 45 bales, 7 bags and 39 bbls.; beans, 40 bushels; oakum, 36 bales; wheat, 545 bushels; cheanuts, 2 bbls.; old copper, 6,000 lbs.; leather, 160 sides; whet stones, 7 boxes; bacon, 6 hhds.; hair, 1 bale; hogshead shocks, No., 260; treenalls, No., 5,500; wrapping paper, 345 bundles; rotes, 45 bales, 7 bags and 39 bbls.; beans, 40 bushels; coessay, 97 bbls., and 56 hhds.; fur, 10 casks and 4 boxes; oil, 109 bbls. and 57 hbls.; cook of hids.; fur, 10 casks and 4 boxes; oil, 109 bbls. and 56 hbds.; fur, 10 casks and 4 boxes; oil, 109 bbls. and 56 hbds.; fur, 10 casks and 4 boxes; oil, 109 bbls. and 56 hbds.; 51

\$2000 N Iad RR bds. 100% 400 shs Canten Co.

1000 Hud 1st Mte bds. 106% 100 shs Canten Co.

15 shs Bask N Amer. 106% 9 Mich Bo RR 15 5 Nopeles Bank. 105 200 L Island RR, b15 200 do.

100 Morris Canal. 21% 290 do. s60 200 do. s60 200 do. s50 22% 100 Eric RR, b90 50 Nics's Transit Co 31 50 do. s50 100 do. s50 22% 100 Eric RR, b90 50 Prots'th D Dock. 5 60 Hudson Rr, s3 100 N J Zine, b3 11% 50 Hudson River RR, 100 do. b30 12 100 do. s50 100 do. b30 12 100 do. s50 25 Parker Coal. 34% 200 do. b30 .

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, April 7—6 P. M.

Assume were quiet, the light receipts and increased firmness of factors obstructing business. Some 50 bbls. changed hands at \$5.56½ a \$5.62½ for pearls; and \$5.56 pots, per 100 lbs.

Bizzewax continued rare and steady, at 29 a 30c, per ib. Bizzewax continued rare and steady, at 29 a 30c, per ib. Bizzewax continued rare and steady, at 29 a 30c, per ib. Bizzewax continued rare and steady, at 29 a 30c, per ib. Bizzewax continued rare and steady, at 29 a 30c, per ib. Bizzewax continued rare and steady, at 29 a 30c, per ib. Bizzewax continued the restricted demand for local use and the Eastern trade alone prevailed, which hardig equalled the arrivals, and therefore allowed a slight accumulation of stock, detrimental to its value. The day's business consisted of 9,200 bbls: sour at \$4; superfine No. 2 at \$4.12½ a \$4.25; ordinary States at \$4.56½ a \$4.63½; straight Indiana and Michigan, \$4.68½ a \$4.81½; straight Indiana and Michigan, \$4.87½ a \$4.81½; fancy Indiana and Michigan, \$4.87½; a \$4.81½; fancy Indiana and Michigan, \$4.87½; a \$4.81½; fancy Indiana and Michigan, \$4.87½; a \$4.81½; a \$6.81½; fancy Indiana and Michigan, \$4.87½; a \$4.81½; a \$6.81½; fancy Indiana and Michigan and Obio, \$6.26 a \$5.81½; and extra Genesse, \$5.12½ a \$4.81½; a \$4.81½; a \$6.81½; fancy Indiana and Michigan and Obio, \$6.26 a \$5.81½; a \$4.81½; a \$6.81½; fancy Indiana and Michigan, \$4.87½; per bbl. Canadian was scarce and neonical in price. The work of the receipts and stock were more extensive than dealers need, and, cossequently exerted aperialcone influence upon prices. There have been indiana and more raluable; the sales of the day

and uniform in value. The sales of the day embraced 500 bags Java at 11½c., and 400 do. Rio at 9½ a 9½c. per lb.

Franthers.—The demand for live geese was increasing at 42 a 43c., cash, per lb.

Thurr seemed quiet, though unchanged in price. The day's business did not exceed 150 boxes layer raising, at 33 20; 300 do. bunch de. at \$2 75; and 25 cases sardines (reported) at 68 a 70c.

Figurial were slack to day, and engagements light. A small lo: of Sea Island cotton was engaged for Liverpeed at ½d; flour was at 2s. 9d., and grain at 7d. There was nothing new to notice for London or Havre. To California rates were sleady, but not active, and varied from 45 to 85c., for all classes of vessels. There was nothing new to notice in rates for Australia.

HAT—North river was in slack request at 83c. a 96c. per 100 lbs.

HOPS—No change occurred in this line; some 18 bates found buyers at 20c. a 22c. per lb.

INDIGO—Hoffman sold (by auction) 126 cases prime Manila, to-day, at 56c. a \$1 01 per lb.

LATE—The sales of castern were more extensive, at \$2 per thousand.

LATE—We have heard of no interesting alteration in

INDICO-Hoffman sold (by auction) 128 cases prime Manila, to day, at 50c. a \$1 of per lb.

LATES—The sales of castern were more extensive, at \$2 per thousand.

LATES—We have heard of no interesting alteration in this line since our last. Rockland commanded \$1 for common, and \$1 50 for lump, per bbl.

Molasser—We heard that 100 hhds. Inferior Cu'se were purchased for distilling, on private terms. The trade inquiry was moderate for prime, at 25c. a 25c. for Muscovado; 20c. a 30c. for Porto Rico, and 23c. a 29c. fee New Orleans, per gallon.

Naval Stouss.—Crude turpentine was in demand at \$4 50 for Wilmington, and \$4 75 for North county, per 280 lbs., but holders rejected these prices. The last sale of spirits turpentine was effected vesterday at \$7c. per gallon. We have nothing additional te notice in resim.

OHS.—Crude was less abundant, and heid at \$5c. a 50c. for whale, and \$13 30 for sperm, per gallon Linssed was dull and decilining. The sales were confined to 2,500 gallons at 67c. per gallon. Other articles were unchanged.

PROVENONS.—Pork was in better demand at yesterday's quotations. The day's business embraced \$90 bbls. new, on the spot, at \$13 25 a \$13 37½ for prime, and \$14 22½ for mess; with 2,000 bbls. mens to arrive, (deliverable at the rate of 500 bbls. per month for the nexts four months,) at \$14 75 cash, on receipt of the several lots. This would indicate greater confidence upon the part of operators in the future prosperity of the trade, and may have a very salutary effect upon prices. Plekled mests remained as last noticed. Sales were made of 120 packages sold at 9c. a 9½c. per lb. Best still invored buyers, depressed by the accumulating stock, and he absence of an active demand. The sales of the day comprised 300 bbls, at \$4.50 a \$5 25 for country prime; \$6 a \$6 50 for city do.; \$8 50 a \$15 60 r country prime; \$2 a \$12 75 for city do.; \$8 50 a \$15 60 r country prime; \$2 a \$15 60 r city do.; \$8 50 a \$15 60 r country prime; \$2 a \$15 60 r city do.; \$8 50 a \$15 60 r country prime; \$2 a \$15 60 r cit Cheese was active and buoyant, at 8½c. a 2%c. per la.

REALETATE—Sales at action—By Anthony J. Blee ker—
Lot of ground on South Third street, Williamburg, 75 feet
from Second street, with a three story house and two two
story cottages thereon, 80,000; house and lot on Richmond
road, Stapletan, \$1.650. By Wm. H. Franklin—17 years
lease of 183 Church street, \$2,200; do. 189 do. \$2,000;
house and lot 167 Christopher street, \$3,500; house and lot
on Adams street, Brooklyn, 100 feet from Johnson street,
\$2,250; house and lot in Buffalo, \$750; plot of ground
on Grand street, near Fifth street, Williamsburg,
\$3,600;
157 acres of land in township Ne. 1, Michigan, \$300; 80
do. do. Ne. 7, Michigan, \$150. Brooklyn property—
By James Cole—Triangular plot of ground corner
of Fulton avenue and Adelphi street, \$1,750;
1 lot adjoining and fronting on both, do., \$1,175; 1 do.
do. do., \$1,200; 1 do. do. de., \$1,400; 1 do. fronting en
Fulton avenue, \$1,080; 2 do. do., \$880 sach; 1 lot on
Adelphi street, rear of Fulton avenue, \$000; 2 do do., 20
feet from above, \$700 cach: triangular plot of ground,
bounded by Gates, Fulton and Vanderbilt avenuee, \$3,800;
house and lot on Raymond street, 140,4% from Fulton
avenue, 20x100, \$5,000; house and lot on Raymond street,
20 feet from above, \$4,975; house and to on Warren
street, 200 feet from Hoyt, 25x100, \$2,100
RCE was not very active. About 70 tierces fair to
prime were taken at \$4 25 a \$4 623 kper 100 lbs.
SOAP.—A sale of 100 boxes Castile was made at 10c.
Per 16.

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Soar.—A sale of 100 boxes Castile was made at 10c. per ib.

Sugars.—The market for this commodity presented no new feature to day. Sales have been made of 70 hhds.

Porto Rico, at 5c. a 5½c.; 200 Caba Mascovado, at private bargain; and 150 boxes brown Havana, in part, at 5½c. per lb.

Tallow.—Only 4,000 lbs. changed hands to day, in small lots, at 9½c. a 10c. per lb. Large parcels could easily be bought at from 9½c. a 9½c. per lb.

Teas.—No interesting alteration has occurred in this line since our last notice. The sales held this forenoon passed off in a rather listless manner, prices having been only maintained by the withdrawal of a considerable portion of the catalogue. We annex the details:—By Haggerty, Jones & Co.—Per ships Neatorian, Victory, Hornet and Atalanta—Hyson, 42 lif chts, 30c. per lb.; young hyson, 916 catty bas, 30; 50 do. 38½; 194 121b bas, 37; 79 half chests 36c.; 113 do. 25½c.; 48 do., 32c.; 46 do., 31½c; 78 do., 31c.; 64 do., 25½c.; 48 do., 32c.; 46 do., 31½c; 78 do., 31c.; 64 do., 25½c.; 48 do., 32c.; 48 do., 27c.; 35 do., 55½c. Hyson skin—28 half chests, 23½c.; 20 do., 32½c.; 48 do., 22c.; 48 do., 21c.; 13 chests, 10½c.; 40 do., 10c. Twankay—187 half chests, 23c.; 90 do., 23½c.; 40 do., 18c. Hyson Twankay—33 half chests, 25½c. Gunpowder—17 half chests, 37c.; 30 do., 34½c.; 20 do., 34c.; 23 do., 31½c.; 61 do., 31c.; 42 do., 20c.; 21 do., 24c.; 20 do., 31½c.; 61 do., 31c.; 42 do., 20c.; 21 do., 22c.; 30 do., 22c.; 30 do., 22c.; 30 do., 22c.; 30 do., 22c.; 40 do., 32c.; 30 do., 22c.; 40 do., 22c.; do., 22c

BECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

BY THE ERE RAILBOAD.—913 hogs, 12 horses, 93 calves, 102 bales bay, 48 barrels whiskey, 126 do. apples, 043 sides and 39 rolls leather, besides sundry merchandise.

NORTH RIVER BOATS.—No arrivals of produce to-day.

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Foreign Markets.

Kingsion, Ja., March 21.—Butter.—American at 11d. per lb., with a downward tendency. Bread.—Nation's has changed hands at 18s. for pilot, and 20s. for crackers. Coromeal.—The stock is heavy, and probably touches 2,000 bbls., but of these a large portion, some 600 er 700 bbls., are either sour or becoming so, and must be forsed off at low prices. Flour.—The stock exceeds 7,000 bbls., for the greater portion of which helders would readily account 22s.; whilst for some 31s, and even 20s., would be taken. At the same time, helders of the most recent receipts are wanting 32s. 6d. to 33s. A parcel of Philadelphia, some time here, has been parted with at 30s. Hams.—Beth English and American, are greatly neglected. We quote the former at 12d., and the latter, which are very abundant, at 8d. to 9½d. per lb. Lard.—Some small parcels have changed hands, principally at 9d. per lb. [but holders would accept a lower figure, to effect wholesale operations; the trade, however, do not offer more than 7d. Lumber.—White pine is worth 90s.; W. C. shingles are taken at 18s. to 22s., as in quality; staves are source, and very much wanted. Macker el.—35s per bbl. Oh.—The stock of cod is accumulating, and dealers evince much reluctance to purchase at 2s. 9d. Fork.—The market is very languid, with large supplies. Only retail transactions are occurring. American mess may be quoted at 16s. to 104s. Sail.—No sales of any moment have been effected. The apply of fine is heavy.